

Senator BAIRD: We have a large fish trade with the islands. When I say "we" I speak of Newfoundland and, to a certain extent, Nova Scotia. This is very important to us.

Mr. CAMPBELL: There was some considerable reference to the question of salt fish during these proceedings. I think that the fish found their way into the trade protocol.

The Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean undertake to ensure that Canadian exporters of salted cod are given a fair and equal opportunity to supply the market requirements at prices which will be remunerative to efficient producers and fair to consumers.

As you are probably aware there has been a little difficulty over the ceiling price imposed by Jamaica on salt fish. The effect of this particular clause of the protocol remains to be seen. But there are one or two adjectives in there that need to be taken note of, such as, "prices which will be remunerative to *efficient* producers."

Senator FERGUSSON: Was there any discussion about the experiment of bringing in seasonal farm workers from Jamaica?

Mr. CAMPBELL: Yes, this was touched upon. There was a discussion, in which Mr. Jean Marchand participated, on the whole question of migration, both the general and specific aspects of it including the seasonal farm labour movement.

Senator FERGUSSON: Was it decided whether that would be continued or would just be dropped?

Mr. CAMPBELL: It was thought to be, so far as one could judge, showing signs of success. The numbers that have been involved are not nearly as large as many people expected. It is perhaps because the terms and conditions were a little bit stiffer than the growers hoped for. In other words, there were certain conditions of work, certain minimum wage guarantees, certain responsibilities for transportation, and so on. This was to protect the position of Canadian labour.

Senator CAMERON: In the newspaper report on the conference there was an item that interested me. I wondered how substantial this was. As you know, there is a big imbalance of trade with the United States. One of the suggestions was that the citrus fruit growers in the West Indies might be more aggressive in trying to get into the Canadian market—and also the fresh vegetable growers—but I believe the limiting factor was the lack of continuity in produce. In other words, they were not at a stage to guarantee a continuous flow of citrus fruits and vegetables on a 52 weeks-a-year basis. Have you any idea what potential market could be developed there? And, secondly, has any thought been given to the external aid program being used to upgrade the quality of production in the West Indies?

Mr. CAMPBELL: I think there is an additional limiting factor which is one that was brought quite strongly to the attention of the Canadian delegation by the West Indians, one which is an inhibiting factor not only in citrus but also bananas, and this is the problem of shipping. I must confess I was not "on deck" during any discussion that took place on citrus. I read the proceedings.

Senator RATTENBURY: We had a continuous flow of West Indian vegetables years ago when we provided the refrigeration service.

Mr. CAMPBELL: There is a shortage of refrigerated cargo space now.

Senator RATTENBURY: All our tomatoes, for example, came into Canada and the large majority came in from the smaller islands. Montserrat was a large shipper, but this is not available now. You cannot prepare vegetables for